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CONTENTS

Fordyce's d., SYN Fordyce's *spots*, under *spot*.

Forestier's d., SYN diffuse idiopathic skeletal *hyperostosis*.

Fothergill's d., **(1)** SYN trigeminal *neuralgia*. **(2)** SYN anginose *scarlatina*.

Fournier's d., infective gangrene involving the scrotum. SYN Fournier's gangrene, syphiloma of Fournier.

fourth d., SYN Filatov Dukes' d. SYN scarlatinoid (2).

Fox-Fordyce d., a rare chronic pruritic eruption of dry papules and distended ruptured apocrine glands, with follicular hyperkeratosis of the nipples, axillae, and pubic and sternal regions. SYN apocrine miliaria.

Franklin's d., SYN γ-heavy-chain d.

Freiberg's d., epiphysial ischemic (aseptic) necrosis of second metatarsal head.

Friend d., mouse leukemia caused by the Friend leukemia virus, a member of the family Retroviridae.

functional d., SYN functional *disorder*.

functional cardiovascular d., a euphemism for cardiovascular symptoms deemed to be psychogenic. More generally, sometimes used for abnormal cardiac function.

fusospirochetal d., infection of the mouth and/or pharynx associated with fusiform bacilli and spirochetes, commonly part of the normal flora of the mouth. SEE ALSO necrotizing ulcerative *gingivitis*.

Gairdner's d., attacks of cardiac distress accompanied by apprehension. SYN angina pectoris sine dolore, angor pectoris (1).

Gamna's d., a form of chronic splenomegaly characterized by conspicuous thickening of the capsule and the presence of multiple, small, rustlike, brown foci (Gamna-Gandy bodies), which contain iron; this condition may be observed in fibrocongestive splenomegaly, sickle cell d., and some examples of hemochromatosis.

Gandy-Nanta d., siderotic splenomegaly, probably the same as Gamna's d.

garapata d., tick fever occurring in Spain.

Garré's d., SYN sclerosing *osteitis*.

gasping d., SYN infectious avian *bronchitis*.

Gaucher's d., a lysosomal storage d. resulting from glycocerebroside accumulation due to a genetic deficiency of glucocerebrosidase; may occur in adults but occurs most severely in infants; marked by hepatosplenomegaly, regression of neurological maturation, and characteristic histiocytes (Gaucher cells) in the viscera; autosomal recessive inheritance. There are three main types: the noncerebral juvenile [MIM*230800], the cerebral juvenile [MIM* 230900], and the adult cerebral [MIM*231000]. SYN cerebroside lipidosis, familial splenic anemia, Gaucher disorder.

Gerhardt-Mitchell d., SYN erythromelalgia.

Gerhardt's d., SYN erythromelalgia.

Gerlier's d., SYN vestibular *neuronitis*.

Gierke's d., SYN type I *glycogenosis*.

Gilbert's d., SYN familial nonhemolytic *jaundice*.

Gilchrist's d., SYN blastomycosis.

Gilles de la Tourette's d., SYN Tourette *syndrome*.

Glanzmann's d., SYN Glanzmann's *thrombasthenia*.

Glasser's d., a fibrinous polyserositis, polyarthritis, and meningitis of pigs caused by the bacterium *Haemophilus parasuis*.

glycogen-storage d., SYN glycogenosis.

Goldflam d., SYN *myasthenia* gravis.

Gorham's d., SYN disappearing bone d.

Gougerot and Blum d., SYN pigmented purpuric lichenoid *dermatosis*.

Gougerot-Sjögren d., SYN Sjögren's *syndrome*. [Sjögren, Henrik S.C.]

Gowers d., **(1)** SYN saltatory *spasm*. **(2)** a distal type of progressive muscular dystrophy.

graft versus host d., an incompatibility reaction (which may be fatal) in a subject (host) of low immunological competence (deficient lymphoid tissue) who has been the recipient of immunologically competent lymphoid tissue from a donor who lacks at least one antigen possessed by the recipient host; the reaction, or disease, is the result of action of the transplanted cells against those host tissues that possess the antigen not possessed by the donor. Seen most commonly following bone marrow transplantation, acute d. is seen after 5-40 days and chronic d. weeks to months after transplantation, affecting, principally, the gastrointestinal tract, liver, and skin. SYN GVH d.

granulomatous d., SYN chronic granulomatous d.

Graves' d., **(1)** toxic goiter characterized by diffuse hyperplasia of the thyroid gland, a form of hyperthyroidism; exophthalmos is a common, but not invariable, concomitant; **(2)** thyroid dysfunction and all or any of its clinical associations; **(3)** an organ-specific autoimmune disease of the thyroid gland. SEE thyrotoxicosis, Hashimoto's *thyroiditis*, goiter, myxedema. SYN Basedow's d., ophthalmic hyperthyroidism, Parry's d.

greasy pig d., a generalized exudative epidermitis of young pigs, characterized by high mortality and caused by staphylococcal bacteria.

Greenhow's d., SYN parasitic *melanoderma*.

Griesinger's d., bilious typhoid of Griesinger, a severe form of louse-borne relapsing fever caused by *Borrelia recurrentis* and causing high fever, epistaxis, dyspnea, intense jaundice, purpura, and splenomegaly.

Grover's d., SYN transient acantholytic *dermatosis*.

Gumboro d., SYN infectious bursal d.

GVH d., SYN graft versus host d.

Haff d., hemoglobinuria, muscular weakness, and pains in the limbs, occurring in persons living in the vicinity of the Haff inlet, caused by arsenic poisoning from waste in a celluloid factory. [*Haff*, an arm of the Baltic Sea in East Prussia]

Haglund's d., an abnormal prominence of the posterior superior lateral aspect of the os calcis, caused by a gait disorder. SYN Haglund's deformity.

Hailey-Hailey d., SYN benign familial chronic *pemphigus*.

hairy shaker d., SYN border d.

Hallervorden-Spatz d., SYN Hallervorden-Spatz *syndrome*.

Hallopeau's d., **(1)** SYN *pustulosis* palmaris et plantaris. **(2)** SYN *pemphigus* vegetans (2).

Hamman's d., SYN Hamman's *syndrome*.

Hammond's d., SYN athetosis.

hand-foot-and-mouth d., an exanthematous eruption of small, pearl-gray vesicles of the fingers, toes, palms, and soles, accompanied by often painful vesicles and ulceration of the buccal mucous membrane and the tongue and by slight fever; the d. lasts 4 to 7 days, and is usually caused by Coxsackie virus type A-16, but other types have been identified.

Hand-Schüller-Christian d., the chronic disseminated form of Langerhans cell histiocytosis. The classic triad of signs consists of diabetes insipidus, exopthalmus, and bony lesions composed of histiocytes. SYN Christian's d. (1), Christian's syndrome, normal cholesteremic xanthomatosis, Schüller's d., Schüller's syndrome.

Hansen's d., SYN leprosy (2).

Harada's d., SYN Harada's *syndrome*.

hard pad d., a form of canine distemper characterized by hyperkeratosis of the foot pads and nose. SEE canine *distemper*.

hardware d., SYN traumatic *gastritis*.

Hartnup d. [MIM*234500], a congenital metabolic disorder consisting of aminoaciduria due to a defect in renal tubular absorption of neutral α-amino acids and urinary excretion of tryptophan derivatives, because defective intestinal absorption leads to bacterial degradation of unabsorbed tryptophan in the gut; characterized by a pellagra-like, light-sensitive skin rash with temporary cerebellar ataxia; autosomal recessive inheritance. SYN Hartnup disorder, Hartnup syndrome.

Hashimoto's d., SYN Hashimoto's *thyroiditis*.

heavy chain d., a term used for a group of d.'s, the paraproteinemias, characterized by production of homogenous immunoglobulins or fragments, and associated with malignant disorders of the plasmacytic and lymphoid cell series. Three types have been recognized: γ-heavy-chain d., α-heavy-chain d., and μ-heavy-chain d.; each is diagnosed by the finding of the appropriate heavy-chain fragment in the serum, urine, or both.

α-heavy-chain d., the most common form of heavy-chain d., characterized by a finding in the serum of a protein reactive with antisera to α-chains but not light chains; clinical features include diarrhea, steatorrhea, and severe malabsorption.

γ-heavy-chain d., heavy-chain d. characterized by a finding in the serum and urine of a broad protein peak that is reactive with antisera to γ-chains and unreactive with antisera to light chains; common features include anemia, lymphocytosis, eosinophilia, thrombocytopenia, hyperuricemia, lymphadenopathy, and hepatosplenomegaly. SYN Franklin's d.

μ-heavy-chain d., the rarest form of heavy-chain d., primarily seen in patients with long-standing chronic lymphatic leukemia; diagnosis is made on immunoelectrophoresis by finding a component reactive with antisera to μ-chains but not to light chains.

Hebra's d., (1) SYN *erythema* multiforme. (2) SYN familial nonhemolytic *jaundice*.

Heck's d., SYN focal epithelial *hyperplasia*.

Heerfordt's d., SYN uveoparotid *fever*.

hemoglobin C d., the homozygous state of hemoglobin C.

hemoglobin H d., SEE *hemoglobin* H.

hemolytic d. of newborn, SYN *erythroblastosis* fetalis.

hemorrhagic d. of deer, SYN epizootic hemorrhagic d. of deer.

hemorrhagic d. of the newborn, a syndrome characterized by spontaneous internal or external bleeding accompanied by hypoprothrombinemia, slightly decreased platelets, and markedly elevated bleeding and clotting times, usually occurring between the third and sixth days of life and effectively treated with vitamin K.

hepatolenticular d., SYN Wilson's d. (1).

herring-worm d., SYN anisakiasis.

Hers' d., SYN type 6 *glycogenosis*.

hidebound d., scleroderma (usually applied to extensive involvement).

Hirschsprung's d., SYN congenital *megacolon*.

Hjärre's d., a granulomatous d. of the intestines and liver of chickens, due to coliform organisms. SYN coli granuloma.

Hodgkin's d., a d. marked by chronic enlargement of the lymph nodes, often local at the onset and later generalized, together with enlargement of the spleen and often of the liver, no pronounced leukocytosis, and commonly anemia and continuous or remittent (Pel-Ebstein) fever; considered to be a malignant neoplasm of lymphoid cells of uncertain origin (Reed-Sternberg cells), associated with inflammatory infiltration of lymphocytes and eosinophilic leukocytes and fibrosis; can be classified into lymphocytic predominant, nodular sclerosing, mixed cellularity, and lymphocytic depletion type; a similar disease occurs in domestic cats. SYN Hodgkin's lymphoma, lymphadenoma (2).

stages of Hodgkin's disease

stage	1971 Ann Arbor classification
I	affects one anatomical lymph node region (I) or has a localized extralymphatic focus (IE)
II	affects two or more anatomical regions on same side of diaphragm (II) or solitary extralymphatic focus and/or one or more lymph node regions on same side of diaphragm (IIE); spleen can also be affected if on lower side of diaphragm
III	affects anatomical regions on both sides of diaphragm (III); spleen (IIIS) or localized extralymphatic foci (IIIE) or both (IIISE) are involved
IV	generalized or disseminated attack on one or several extralymphatic organs or tissues, with or without concurrent lymph node involvement

Hodgson's d., dilation of the arch of the aorta associated with insufficiency of the aortic valve.

holoendemic d. (hol'ō-en-dem'ik), a d. for which a high prevalent level of infection begins early in life and affects most or all of the child population, leading to a state of equilibrium, such that the adult population shows evidence of the disease much less frequently than do the children.

hoof-and-mouth d., obsolete term for foot-and-mouth d.

hookworm d., SEE ancylostomiasis, necatoriasis.

Huntington's d. [MIM*143100], SYN Huntington's *chorea*.

Hurler's d., SYN Hurler's *syndrome*.

Hutchinson-Gilford d., SYN progeria.

hyaline membrane d. of the newborn, a d. seen especially in premature neonates with respiratory distress; characterized postmortem by atelectasis and alveolar ducts lined by an eosinophilic membrane; also associated with reduced amounts of lung surfactant. SYN hyaline membrane syndrome, respiratory distress syndrome of the newborn.

hydatid d., infection of humans, sheep, and most other herbivorous and omnivorous mammals with larvae of the tapeworm *Echinococcus*.

Hyde's d., SYN *prurigo* nodularis.

hyperendemic d. (hī"per-en-dem'ik), a d. that is constantly present at a high incidence and/or prevalence rate and affects all age groups equally.

Iceland d., SYN epidemic *neuromyasthenia*.

I-cell d., SYN *mucolipidosis* II.

idiopathic d., a d. of unknown cause or mechanism.

immune complex d., an immunologic category of d.'s evoked by the deposition of antigen-antibody or antigen-antibody-complement complexes on cell surfaces, with subsequent involvement of breakdown products of complement, platelets, and polymorphonuclear leukocytes, and development of vasculitis; nephritis is common. Arthus phenomenon and serum sickness are classic examples, but many other disorders, including most of the connective tissue d.'s, may belong in this immunologic category; immune complex d.'s can also occur during a variety of d.'s of known etiology, such as subacute bacterial endocarditis. SEE ALSO autoimmune d. SYN immune complex disorder, type III hypersensitivity reaction.

immunoproliferative small intestinal d., diffuse lymphoplasmacytic infiltration of the proximal small bowel mucosa and mesenteric lymph nodes resulting in diarrhea, weight loss, abdominal pain, and clubbing of fingers and toes; seen in poor people in developing countries. SYN Mediterranean lymphoma.

inborn lysosomal d., inherited disorder of one or more degradative enzymes normally located in lysosomes leading to accumulation (storage) of abnormal quantities of a substance, such as a glycosaminoglycan as in Hurler's *syndrome* or a lipopolysaccharide as in Gaucher's d.

inclusion body d., SYN cytomegalic inclusion d.

inclusion cell d., SYN *mucolipidosis* II.

industrial d., a morbid condition resulting from exposure to an agent discharged by a commercial enterprise into the environment. Cf. occupational d.

infantile celiac d., gluten-sensitive enteropathy appearing in infancy, often before the age of 9 months and characterized by acute onset, diarrhea, abdominal pain, and "failure to thrive."

infectious d., infective d., a d. resulting from the presence and activity of a microbial agent.

infectious bursal d., a highly contagious acute d. of chickens caused by the infectious bursal disease virus and characterized by whitish diarrhea, dehydration, prostration, and destruction of the bursa of Fabricius, compromising the bird's immune system. SYN Gumboro d.

intercurrent d., a new d. occurring during the course of another d., not related to the primary disease process.

interstitial d., a d. occurring chiefly in the connective-tissue framework of an organ, the parenchyma suffering secondarily.

iron-storage d., the storage of excess iron in the parenchyma of many organs, as in idiopathic hemochromatosis or transfusion hemosiderosis.

island d., SYN tsutsugamushi d.

Itai-Itai d., a form of cadmium poisoning described in Japanese people, characterized by renal tubular dysfunction, osteomalacia,